



11-15-1900

The Independent, V. 24, Thursday, November 15, 1900, [Whole Number: 1324]

The Independent

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THE INDEPENDENT

Published Every Thursday.

COLLEGEVILLE, MONTG. CO., PA.

E. S. MOSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1900.

Of course, Captain Louis Maguire Kelly helped to do it!

THE plurality for McKinley over Bryan, in Pennsylvania, is about 290,000. The official count has not been completed.

Now, since it is all over, Mr. Chairman Solly will polish up and put away his field glass for a period, and the janitor will give less attention to the dome of the court house.

THE bigness of the victory of the Regular Republicans of Montgomery at the election of last week is without precedent in the history of Montgomery county. We think this statement is a matter of fact. With over four thousand anti-Quay voters arrayed against them, in addition to the Regular Democratic party, the Regular Republican candidates for the Legislature have been elected by 1200 votes, each. The result was due to the tactful and astute leadership of those who directed the movements of the Regulars; to the disorganized and chaotic condition of the Democratic party, and to the obvious fact that over two-thirds of the Regulars absolutely refused to be influenced by the Wanamaker-Martin-Flinn Aggregation, and by a campaign of personal defamation of the most virulent character. These considerations tell the story, in brief.

"BLOOD WILL TELL!" The first or second day after the battle of the ballots Ellwood Roberts, the gifted editorial writer of the Norristown Herald, indited a leader in which, with genuine Quaker spirit, he essayed to pave the way for a happy reconciliation of the differences in sentiment and action existing between the Republican dog and the Republican tail in Montgomery county. Thus, the compromising characteristic of the Quaker blood of editor Roberts' highly respected ancestors was again "made manifest in the flesh" with full power of utterance. Notwithstanding the violent obstreperousness of the tail, editor Roberts, with his non-warlike and non-belligerent tendencies, kindly, generously, and practically, advised the tail to once more and completely unite its potential energy and its destiny with the dog to which it is even now, in part at least, ligamentally and anatomically, attached. This much, certainly, in support of the well-established conclusion that "blood will tell," every time!

CHAIRMAN SHANER has announced that Virginia negroes and Philadelphia repeaters were brought into Montgomery county and voted at the election on Tuesday of last week, and that he intends to contest the election of the five Quay Assemblymen-elect. The charge preferred by Mr. Shaner is not specific as to details or as to the election districts involved. It is a general statement and will perhaps remain as such to be talked about and then forgotten. If the charge be true, however, Mr. Shaner should proceed at once to derive every possible political and moral advantage from it, for the benefit of the public. The election officers of Montgomery county have a deservedly creditable record for honesty and accuracy, and the voters of the county believe in honest elections. These considerations should encourage Mr. Shaner to proceed with his program. He should not falter by the wayside and revise his goodly intentions and purposes. After he has won his suit for libel against the Philadelphia Times, and has exposed specifically and authoritatively all election fraud in the county, if such crime has been perpetrated, he may determine to review with gratification his glorious victories and afford the Democratic party in Montgomery county a chance to recover by retiring from his present position at an opportune moment.

THERE is considerable speculation, in the very presence of another defeat, as to what is to become of the Democratic party. During the past forty years that party has been wiped off the face of the earth a number of times, in the judgment of many presumably knowing citizens of the United States. But, again and again, the number of Democrats, able-bodied and ready to vote, about election time, has been the source of wonderment to their political opponents. The fact is that real Democratic principles constitute the very basis of our form of Government, as most comprehensively and accurately outlined by Thomas Jefferson. For this reason the Democratic party will not be annihilated so long as the true principles of the party are not definitely and finally repudiated by the voters of the American Republic; so long as the Republic maintains itself in fact as well as in name. Mr. Bryan was again defeated for the Presidency principally because a large majority of the people of the United States do not and will not accept his opinions, however honest he may be in entertaining them, in relation to the money question. Mr. Bryan is satisfied he is right; a large majority of the people feel sure that he is wrong, and as matters stand now Mr. Bryan will never be President. However, Mr. Bryan remains a great factor in the Democratic party. Much that he has contended for approximates Democratic principles; he is able, sincere almost to the point of fanaticism and millions of voters idolize, and repose confidence in, him. To reorganize the Democratic party, as has been talked and written about of late, without counting in Mr. Bryan, will be a difficult task, and for the party to continue to espouse theories that a majority of the voters of the country will not accept, will be to continually invite defeat. If Mr. Bryan can revise Mr. Bryan he may yet reach the Presidential chair. In the meantime the Democratic party will continue to be much in evidence throughout the country.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9, 1900.

The President and members of his administration were confident of his success from the beginning of the campaign, but they did not expect the overwhelming victory won by their party, both in the electoral and the Congressional vote. Consequently they are holding what might be called jubilee meetings among themselves, and the receipt of congratulations, both orally and by wire and mail, is a sort of continuous performance. There are several somewhat peculiar features of the situation. One is the large number of democrats that

have congratulated the President and expressed their pleasure at his reelection, thus indicating that although they supported Mr. Bryan in a perfunctory way they did not wish to see him win. Of course, some of these opposition congratulations may be prompted by a desire to cast an anchor to windward for the purpose of sharing in some of the official favors the President will have at his disposal during his second term, as there are always official favors for the minority party although they are not so numerous as those bestowed upon the majority. Another peculiar feature is the large number of members of the dominant party who express the opinion not only that Senator

Hannah deserves no credit for the result but that he did his party more harm than good during the campaign.

Many theories are advanced by both sides as to the cause of the republican triumph. One very plausible one was offered by a business man with large interests who takes no part whatever in politics. He said: "I have at several times in my life had managers whose methods I did not like, in some instances, but who produced such good results that I raised their salaries instead of getting rid of them. The President is the manager of that big business known as the U. S. government, of which the people are proprietors. Many of his methods have been displeasing to a great many people, but the results he has produced—the general and unprecedented prosperity of the country—caused a majority of the owners of the business to manage to vote to let him alone and continue him as manager for another term of four years."

Secretary Gage, the only member of the cabinet that failed to vote, excepting Secretary Hay, who being a resident of the District of Columbia could not vote, gave out a statement after the overwhelming nature of the victory won by his party was known, which might be studied with advantage by those whose partisanship is sometimes stronger than their common sense. For instance, he said: "It is to be hoped that the victorious party will realize that its triumph only serves to increase its responsibility; not to its adherents only, but to all people. The protests and criticisms of the minority when made in good faith may justly demand honest and patient consideration from the party invested with legislative and administrative power. Protests and criticisms have filled the air with clamorous tongue. Intensified by partisan heat though they have been, the elements of truth they may carry are educational and may bring light to national councils. My own deep conviction is—freed as far as possible from political bias—that every right-minded man and woman in our land is to be congratulated upon the result. I know, if I know anything, that in the President-elect the country may impose its trust with full sense of security. He is superior to mere advantages. He loves his country better than his party, and his highest aim is to secure to it as a whole conditions of domestic peace and economic well-being. This opinion is, I believe, fully shared by those of the opposing party, whether from the North or South, who, representing their constituents in the halls of the national legislature, have come into contact with his spirit and motives during the four years of administration now drawing to a close."

The reports cabled from Manila, it is said for the purpose of cornering hemp, that the military authorities were about to close the hemp ports of the Philippines, have been officially denied by Secretary Root. Not much interest is expressed in Washington in the revival of Germany's implied threat to open a general tariff war against this country, for the very simple reason that war is a two-sided game and that the U. S. would have a decided advantage in such a war. Although Germany purchases quite largely from this country, it needs our patronage much more than we need hers.

The Department of State has been officially notified that the government of Honduras will immediately comply with the demand made by this government for the payment of an indemnity of \$10,000 for the killing of Frank Pears, a citizen of Pittsburgh, Pa., by a soldier in Honduras. Honduras officials got the American relatives of Pears to agree to a compromise, but this government refused to allow it to be carried out, and made a peremptory demand for indemnity.

Whatever the administration may think as to the result of the reelection of President McKinley on the Filipino revolutionists in the field, it has taken steps to put a stop to the secret work done by the Filipino junta which had its headquarters at Hong Kong, by requesting the government of Great Britain to make the junta move on or stop sending out literature to encourage the active rebels in the Philippines. A similar request was made at the beginning of the war with Spain when a Spanish officer established a bureau of spies with headquarters in Canada, and was promptly granted.

The Youngest Merchant in the World.

The town of Chicago Junction, Ohio, is a little city. It contains about 4,000 people, and to supply their needs a number of large shops are conducted. One of them is owned by Mrs. Streeter & Daughter. This is the firm name. During the last two years Mrs. Streeter has not taken an active part in attending to customers or buying goods. Really, her daughter has been the head of the store. Ethel is 9 years old, but does not look to be over 7. She has to buy and sell cloth for dresses, pins, needles and other notions, hats, shoes, china, tinware, groceries and a thousand and one things which go to make up what is called in the United States a "general store." She knows the prices of everything on the shelves, the proper qualities to buy, keeps all of the accounts in the little desk in one corner, writes the business letters in a plain, round hand, carries the money to the bank, to be deposited and does everything but

sign bank checks, which, according to law, she is young to do. Ethel has two clerks, both of whom are much older than she, to direct. Every three or four months she goes to one of the large cities to buy stock. She is well known to the firms who have dealt with Mrs. Streeter & Daughter, and they treat her as they do the grown people who also come to purchase. Sometimes Ethel's bill for goods purchased amounts to over \$1,000, but she never makes a mistake in payment, and "Ethel's store," as it is called in Chicago Junction, has the reputation of selling good quality at low prices. Everything about it is kept neatly and orderly, and trade has been steadily increasing. The little business woman was taught writing, reading and arithmetic by her mother, but has never had time to go to any school.

A GOOD TURKEY STORY.

THE MERCHANT'S FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH "DRESSED" FOWLS.

A story is told of a commission merchant who is an extremely "close buyer." When he receives a consignment, he never fails to claim an allowance for something alleged to have spoiled on the way. This habit is well known to the trade, and has led to many complaints from shippers, but the merchant has always managed to come out on top.

During Christmas week, as the story goes, he received several barrels of fat, dressed turkeys from a poultryman in the Northwest. Heretofore he had dealt exclusively in live fowls, and probably the correspondence clerk got things mixed. At any rate, the shipper was astonished to receive a letter by return mail, running about as follows:

"Dear Sir: 'We regret to advise you that four of the turkeys in your consignment of December reached here dead. Please make deduction for same and return correct amount. Yours truly.'"

The poultryman communed with himself and replied thus:

"Dear Sir: I am sorry to say I find it impossible to make concessions requested. I have established a rule requiring all customers who desire live dressed turkeys to notify us in advance, so we can send them in heated cars. Turkeys without feathers and insides are liable to catch cold if shipped in the ordinary manner. The mortality among dressed turkeys was very large this year. Yours mournfully."

Reorganization of the Word.

From the Philadelphia Record.

There is a general desire that the Democratic party shall be reorganized, and there is no doubt that it will be reorganized. No better basis of reorganization could be proposed than the statement of foundation principles made by President Jefferson in his inaugural address in 1801. These principles are as applicable now as they were then; and no man who accepts them should be denied the fellowship of the Democratic party, and no man who denies them should be admitted to the camp.

Spontaneous Combustion of Hay.

The question of the spontaneous combustion of hay has recently been investigated by one of the officials of the Weather Bureau, who states that fermentation within moist hay may raise the temperature to 374 degree F., at which temperature clover hay will ignite. The best preventive to spontaneous combustion is a rapid and complete ventilation by which the oxidation and fermenting substances are kept cooled down below the point of ignition.

Rheumatism.

Nobody knows all about it; and nothing, now known, will always cure it.

Doctors try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, when they think it is caused by imperfect digestion of food. You can do the same.

It may or may not be caused by the failure of stomach and bowels to do their work. If it is, you will cure it; if not, you will do no harm.

The way, to cure a disease is to stop its cause, and help the body get back to its habit of health.

When Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil does that, it cures; when it doesn't, it doesn't cure. It never does harm.

The genuine has this picture on it, take no other. If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

GET YOUR Posters Printed at the Independent Office.

Brave Explorers

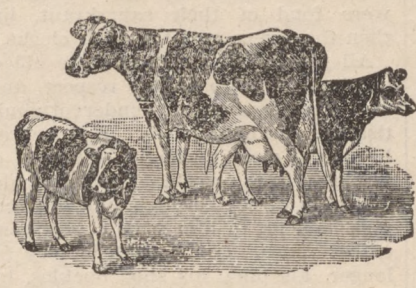
Like Stanley and Livingstone found it harder to overcome Malaria, Fever and Ague, and Typhoid disease germs than savage cannibals; but thousands have found that Electric Bitters is a wonderful cure for all malarial diseases. If you have chills with fever, aches in back of neck and head, and fever, worn out feeling, a trial will convince you of their merit. W. A. Nall of Webb, Ill., writes: "My children suffered for more than a year with chills and fever; then two bottles of Electric Bitters cured them." Only 50c. Try them. Guaranteed. Sold by J. W. Culbert, druggist.

J. G. FETTEROLF.

AUCTIONEER,

Office in Baldwin's Real Estate Building, Collegeville, and at the office of Attorney E. F. Slough, opposite Court House, Norristown. Orders by mail promptly attended to. I am thankful to the public for past favors, and hope to merit further patronage.

SAVE YOUR COWS



SAVE YOUR COWS from losing their calves and from barrenness by using the old and reliable cow medicine—

Kow Kure,

FOR COWS ONLY.

Thousands of Penna. farmers find it a great success. It cures scours in cows and calves, removes bunches in the bag and changes a losing cow into a paying one.

FOR SALE BY

W. P. FENTON,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS

Groceries,

Hardware, Oils, Paints, Glass, &c.

AGENT FOR Demorest Sewing Machines, \$19.50; Western Washing Machines, \$3.00 and \$3.50; Atlas Ready Mixed Paints, John Lucas Ready Mixed Paints, and Zenith Ready Mixed Paints.

W. P. FENTON,

COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

SEE OUR

HORSE

BLANKETS

Before You Purchase.

We can and will give you good value for your money.

Our \$12.00 Harness

Cannot be Beat.

Spindle Wagons, Buggies,

Surries, Phaetons,

and Farm Wagons.

N. H. Benjamin & Co.

207 Bridge Street,

Phoenixville, Pa.

FARMERS,

Take Notice!

THE ONLY GENUINE

CEREALINE

FEED

CAN BE HAD OF

A. E. HOOD,

OAKS, PA.

Dealer in the Best Grades of

Lehigh and Schuylkill

COAL

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

FLOUR and FEED, GRAIN, FERTILIZERS, LIME, FIELD SEED, &c.



Up-to-date SHOES FOR MEN!

At Small Prices for the Kind, Men's Vici Kid, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. Men's Box Calf, \$2.00, \$2.75, \$3.00. Men's Enamel, \$3.00. Boys' Enamel and Kid, \$2.00. FRANKLIN SHOES—Satin Calf, Men's, \$2.00; Boys', \$1.00. Men's Satin Calf, \$1.50.

H. L. NYCE,

6 E. Main Street, Norristown, Pa.

WANTED. Two good carpenters immediately. Apply to F. W. WALTERS, Trappe, Pa.

FOR GUNS

Ammunition and Repairs,

—GO TO—

GEO. F. CLAMER,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHING

... GOODS ...

Electrical and Bicycle Supplies,

Paint, Glass, Putty, Varnish, Oil, Brushes, Etc.

OIL

Heaters

BEST

Makes

AGENT FOR AMERICAN FIELD FENCING, CYPHERS INCUBATORS, BROODERS, ETC.

Poultry Wire in all sizes. Man's Green Bone Cutters, Enterprise Shell Grinders, Clover Meal, Chick Manna, etc. General repairing of Sewing Machines, Bicycles, etc. Saws, Scissors and Skates sharpened.

Main Street, Near Depot,

COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

Fall & Winter

GOODS

—AT—

Rock Bottom Prices

Flannelettes, Outing Flanneles, Shaker Flannels, Canton Flannels, and Wool Flannels.

Muslins and Sheetings in all widths. Pillow Cases, Tubing. A good Toweling at 4 cents per yard.

Cotton and All wool Bed Blankets in Greys, Whites, Fawns and Red, from cheap to best.

New styles in Zaza Suits, 30 inches wide. A full line of Ladies' and Gents' Flat and Fleece-Lined Underwear.

Men's Pants in Latest Styles Wool and Worsted, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Cotton Pants, 75c. to \$1.00.

Hats and Caps, a new lot, in latest shapes and colors.

See our line of Winter Shoes, Boots, Rubber Boots and Shoes. Try our Waterproof Shoe, extra high top, double sole, or a pair of our Two-buckle Felt Boots, and have dry and warm feet the coldest day.

Horse Blankets, Stable Blankets and Flush Ropes. Over 30 styles of blankets, from 60c. to \$7 per blanket.

Floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums. Keep your cattle and poultry in good, healthy condition by feeding them Kaul's Stock and Poultry Food, a great egg producer. Bone Mills and Crushed Oyster Shells in 100 lb. bags.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Building Hardware, 2 and 3 ply Roofing and Paint for same.

Our Grocery Department is complete with good, clean, fresh stock, at prices as low as the lowest.

E. G. Brownback,

TRAPPE, PA.

BEFORE BUYING

—YOUR—

FALL SHOES

INSPECT THE STOCK THAT IS

SOLD AT THE

COLLEGEVILLE

SHOE STORE

In Men's Bala, Box Calf, Vici Kid, Russel, and Enamel Leather have double sole, and are call-lined.

Women's and Children's fine and medium weight shoes. A full line of RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES.

Thankful for past patronage, a continuance of the same is solicited.

A. W. LOUX.

November

Offerings

In dress goods the stock ranges from plaids, at 10 cents, sold everywhere else at 12½ cents, to fine wool stuffs from 25 cents to \$1.

In Black Dress Goods, of which we have always made a specialty, Henriettas, Cheviots, Serges, and fancy styles are plenty.

Just received from the Manufacturing Company, Muncy Blankets. See our Colored Wool Blankets at \$2.50, and the White Wool Blankets at \$3.48. Sold under a Muncy guarantee that they are properly shrunken and perfect. Our guarantee is that they are underpriced.

—MORGAN WRIGHT—

Keystone Dry Goods Store,

Main St., Opposite Public Square,

NORRISTOWN, PA.

WE HAVE MOVED

AND ARE READY TO ACCOMMODATE YOU at our

New Stand with a New Line of

Up-to-date Hats, Underwear,

Shirts, Gloves, and Clothing, for

Fall and Winter use.

Call and see us. No trouble to show goods.

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HOOD'S PILLS

Remove the torpid liver, and cure biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

RAILROADS.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

IN EFFECT MAY 30, 1900

Trains Leave Collegeville.

FOR PERKINSON JUNCTION, BRIDGEPORT AND PHILADELPHIA—Week days—6:30, 8:12, 11:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m. Sundays—6:30, 8:12, 11:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.

FOR ALLENTOWN—Week days—7:14, 10:08 a. m.; 5:17, 8:36, 11:30 p. m. Sundays—8:30 a. m.; 7:30 p. m.

Trains For Collegeville.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA—Week days—6:00, 8:55 a. m.; 1:36, 5:21, p. m. Sundays—7:06 a. m.; 6:31 p. m.

LEAVE BRIDGEPORT—Week days—6:43, 9:36 a. m.; 1:19, 5:59, p. m. Sundays—7:45 a. m.; 6:39 p. m.

LEAVE PERKINSON JUNCTION—Week days—7:00, 9:51 a. m.; 3:55, 6:30, p. m. Sundays—8:15 a. m.; 7:22 p. m.

LEAVE ALLENTOWN—Week days—4:35, 6:55, 9:45 a. m.; 4:35 p. m. Sunday—4:35 a. m.; 4:35 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 15, 1900.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf, for Atlantic City:

Weekdays—Express 9:00 a. m.; 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 7:15 p. m. Accommodation 8:00 a. m., 3:30 p. m. Sundays—Express 9:00, 10:00, 10:00 a. m. Accommodation 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.

Leave Atlantic City Depot—Weekdays—Express 7:35, 9:00, 10:15 a. m.; 2:30, 5:30, p. m. Accommodation 8:05 a. m., 4:05 p. m. Sundays—Express 4:30, 7:30 p. m. Accommodation 7:15 a. m., 4:05 p. m.

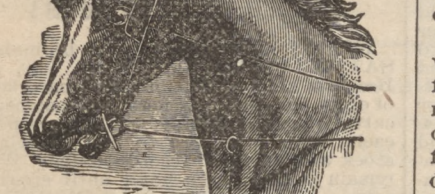
Parlor cars on all express trains. For Cape May—Weekdays—9:15 a. m., 4:15, p. m. Sundays—9:15 p. m.

For Ocean City—Weekdays—9:15 a. m., 4:15 p. m. Sundays—9:15 a. m., 4:15 p. m.

For Sea Isle City—Weekdays—9:15 a. m., 4:15 p. m. Sundays—9:15 a. m., 4:15 p. m.

New York and Atlantic City Express, leaves New York (Liberty Street) 3:40 p. m. and Atlantic City, 8:30 a. m. Detailed time tables at ticket offices.

W. G. BESLER, EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass. Agent. R. F. REAVER, Asst. Gen'l Pass'g Agent. Reading Terminal, Philadelphia.



Great Slaughter in Prices!—For the next 30 days I will reduce Hand-made Harness to Factory Prices. Any one ordering harness in the next 30 days may have the benefit of these prices,—everything else in proportion. Blankets, Saddles, Bridles, Boots, Whips, Stable Brooms, Combs, Brushes, etc.

Also a lot of choice grade Cigars. Box trade a specialty.

W. E. JOHNSON, PROVIDENCE SQUARE, PA.

When in Norristown, Pa., STOP AT THE

RAMBO HOUSE,

(Opposite Court House).

First-class Accommodations for Man and Beast.

Stabling for 100 horses. Rates reasonable. Both English and German spoken.

P. K. Gable, Proprietor.

BLACKSMITHING

CARRIAGE PAINTING

Collegeville Carriage Works.

Good materials and good workmanship. Special efforts to give all patrons of either department satisfaction. THE BEST

RUBBER TIRES

IN THE MARKET, and only the best, put on wheels at reasonable prices. Inferior rubber tires are dear at any price, give best and full value and ample satisfaction for money expended.

W. J. OGDEN.

JOHN S. KEPLER, Undertaker & Embalmer

TRAPPE, PA.

My past experience at the business having proven satisfactory to those whom I have served, I feel encouraged to continue my efforts in the same direction. With a feeling of much appreciation for favors received in the past, I hope to merit the future patronage of the public.

Will meet trains at all Stations. Orders received by telephone or telegraph. 9-5

NORRISTOWN HERALD BOOK BINDERY. Binding, Job Printing, Perforating, Paging, Numbering, Blank Books for Banks and Business Houses, given special attention. Magnificent bound and repairing done quickly and cheaply. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Address: MORGAN R. WILLS, Proprietor.

At the time of the Roman occupation of Britain five distinct species of dogs were there, most of which can with certainty be identified with those of the present day. There were the house dog, the greyhound, the bulldog, the terrier and the slowhound.

Bronx river, New York, derives its name from Jonts Bronck, who settled in that region in 1639.

Undertook Too Much. "George," said Mrs. Ferguson, "for heaven's sake straighten up! You're worse hump shouldered than ever."

"Laura," retorted Mr. Ferguson, "be satisfied with having married me to reform me. When you try to reshape me, you are undertaking too much."—Chicago Tribune.

Heard Him Sigh. "I have been sitting on the porch listening to the sighing of the wind," she said sentimentally by way of explanation of her long absence from the house.

"Yes! I heard him sigh," promptly put in the small boy.

"Him? Who?" demanded the head of the household.

"Why, that young fellow you always said was nothing but wind," answered the boy. And thus was the secret betrayed.—Chicago Post.

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CRAZY WOMEN'S VANITY.

Mania For Cosmetics and "Make Up."

It is a curious fact that many insane women are possessed with an insatiable vanity and a mania for "make up," says the London Express. Sometimes the only way to keep the peace with such patients is to allow them a certain freedom in the use of cosmetics.

A wave of unmanageableness often passes over the woman's side of an asylum if the material of a new uniform dress deserves the title of dowdy. Many insane women will tear a sinner brown gown to shreds, but if it is a pretty blue or a smart red they preserve it carefully against spots and dust. The effect that dress has on the insane is so well known that the lunacy commissioners make special comments in their official reports to the lord chancellor on the colors and material of the gowns supplied to women in the various asylums.

Very clever devices to obtain cosmetics are resorted to by patients infected with the mania of vanity who have been accustomed to artificial aids to beauty. They soak paper roses in water and use the tinted result as a cheek reddener, or they put the red covers of books borrowed from the asylum library in a basin of boiling water and bottle the resulting fluid for future face use. Fresh flowers of reddish tinge are crushed and used on faded cheeks and wrinkled skins.

One former society beauty, now in an asylum, is perfectly tractable so long as she is allowed to wear a curly fringe and to use a modified amount of rouge and powder. If these are taken away, she becomes suicidal and refuses to eat.

Another notable example is that of an old woman with gray hair who becomes homicidal when she is deprived of a beautiful golden wig suited to a girl of 17. The experiment was tried once, but so much violence resulted that the commissioners recommended that she should be allowed to retain her headpiece. Before admission to the asylum she had poisoned three persons. But the wig and plenty of pink powder keep her peaceable and contented.

The friends of patients who find their happiness in personal decoration bring them small packets of cosmetics, or rather they smuggle them in, for such articles are contraband and against the rules. Though their minds are gone, the patients are clever enough to make little holes in their mattresses and to invent most cunning hiding places for their treasures.

In those cases where restriction of toilet appliances increases insane-outbreaks, the attendants let these little beauty stores pass by unnoticed. So long as the make up is not too evident the attendants do not interfere.

Strictly speaking, curl papers are not allowed in asylums. As a matter of fact, their use is overlooked. Curled fringes and powdered hairlocks often make all the difference between peace and rebellion. The ingenuity displayed by feeble minds in turning everyday articles to facial use is often surprising.

Brick dust, scraped from the asylum or rather from the heart of the house, is frequently figured on faces in lieu of rouge and powder. A spoonful of red currant jam provided a week's roses for pale cheeks. Indelible pencil, coal dust and blacked make a dark stain for colorless eyelashes and outline deficient or white eyebrows.

A handful of flour begged from the kitchen is an excellent substitute for toilet powder, while gray or faded hair is sometimes tinted with a strong decoction of tea leaves. A tendency to tight lace to such tiny proportions as to interfere with sanity and bodily health is another folly of the woman with unbridled mind. Abnormal waists are counteracted by lacing the corset with elastic.

An insane asylum would not seem to offer many temptations to its inmates to rival one another in dress and beauty. But generations of women patients appear to make themselves happy by following a feminine instinct to be personally attractive.

Something of a Traveler.

"I traveled 5,000 miles last year," said the mild clerk of the ribbon counter, "and had no idea we had so extensive a country."

He looked around with conscious pride and a swelling bosom. A veteran in the shoe department took him up.

"Five thousand miles?" said he, with scorn. "Only 5,000 miles? Why, bless your innocent young heart, I traveled 18,720 miles last year and will do it again this year, and all I know about the extent of our great and glorious country is gleaned from the map. How did I do it? Easy enough. Twenty-five years ago I married, and for the benefit of future generations I bought a little place 30 miles in the country. Twice a day for six days in the week I have been going up and down to that little place for 25 years, not counting side trips—that is to say, I have traveled 360 miles a week, which, multiplied by 52, makes 18,720 miles a year and for the 25 years makes 468,000 miles—nearly 500 times around the world, that is, and shuttling from here to the moon and back.—Oh, my boy, you don't know what traveling is until you live in the suburbs and become a commuter! Five thousand miles! My soul and body, that's hardly a constitutional!"—New York Sun.

Animal Cries.

The roar of a lion can be heard farther than the sound of any other living creature. Next comes the cry of a hyena and then the howl of the owl; after these the panther and the jackal. The donkey can be heard 50 times farther than the horse and the cat ten times as far as the dog. Strange as it may seem, the cry of a hare can be heard farther than that of either the cat or the dog.

Undertook Too Much.

"George," said Mrs. Ferguson, "for heaven's sake straighten up! You're worse hump shouldered than ever."

"Laura," retorted Mr. Ferguson, "be satisfied with having married me to reform me. When you try to reshape me, you are undertaking too much."—Chicago Tribune.

At the time of the Roman occupation of Britain five distinct species of dogs were there, most of which can with certainty be identified with those of the present day. There were the house dog, the greyhound, the bulldog, the terrier and the slowhound.

Bronx river, New York, derives its name from Jonts Bronck, who settled in that region in 1639.

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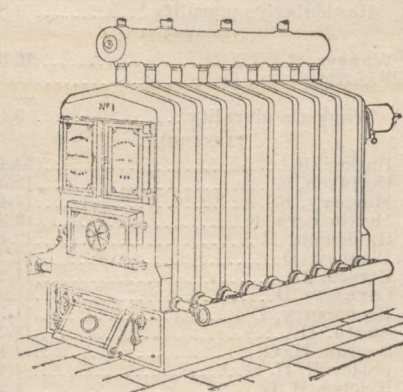
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FARM GARDEN

CARING FOR CORN.

Convenient Devices For Husking In Field or Barn—See Illustrations.

The time of year is at hand when the fingers of many will industriously ply the husking peg. Unless the work of husking is done by machinery and steam power it is at best a slow and tedious task, and even the use of the husking machine will shorten its duration needs to be made use of before cold weather renders the work more disagreeable, says the Ohio Farmer. The illustration (Fig. 1) shows a device which not only prevents waste of fodder, but saves time when husking either in the field or barn. All the material used in its construction except the slat table, etc., is 1 by 4 inch boards. The two base pieces, A A, are each six feet long, and the pieces, B B, are three feet in length.

The uprights are long enough to make the table 1½ or 2 feet from the ground. Crosspieces are two feet long. A windlass, C, is arranged in the front

crosspieces as shown, and 1½ inch rope looped at one end is tied to top crosspiece where windlass shaft comes through. A small box to hold twine is fastened at D. Put a ball of twine in box, bringing the end of the string up through the hole in the top and through a small staple in the top crosspiece. This comports the device, though a few more braces than are shown in the cut will be necessary.

When using it, a shock of corn is thrown on the table, the husker seizes himself on the middle crossboard and goes to work. The rope and twine have first been drawn through under the seat and left to lie on the ground.

As the husker proceeds in his work he drops a small bundle at a time back over his head into the space between his seat and the windlass, an operation which may be done easily with a little practice, or he rises and steps over the husked bundle, sliding it into its place.

When the whole shock has been deposited between the seat and the windlass, the rope is brought up around it, and the loop of rope is slipped on the short end of the windlass handle. A few turns of the handle tighten the folder bundle as much as required, and the twine being next brought up around it a tie is soon cut.

The small cut (Fig. 2) shows another convenient way of going at it when husking. The husker has stretched two long poles from the hind axle of his wagon to a support of some kind, and after piling several shocks of corn on the poles seats himself on a board across the poles and throws the corn up into the wagon box. This plan may be made use of when husking in the barn.

When corn has been loaded on a wagon, it is very handy to shovel off at first until one bottom of the wagon has been reached. To overcome this difficulty different methods are followed, such as laying one end of a long, wide board on the end gate of the wagon and the other on the floor of the box before loading and shoveling on to the board till the bottom of the box is to be got at, but the extending end gate in Figs. 3 and 4 will be found among the best of these expedients. It is fastened to the bed of the box by strap

hinges which are sunk into the wood so as not to interfere with the shovel.

The gate is made wide enough to allow the side pieces to be outside of the box. Iron straps hold the side pieces secure on the gate. A rod of one-quarter inch iron looped in the manner shown in the cut is attached on each side. Thumb-screw bolts enable the looped rods to hold the gate when let down, as in Fig. 3. When the hand bolts are screwed up tightly on the rod, they will hold the gate when closed, as in Fig. 4, for ordinary use, and the hand bolts may be quickly attached to hold it still more securely. The gate should be at least 2½ feet high, and it will afford a platform for the farmer to stand on when starting to scoop up the corn as well as prove very advantageous in loading and unloading many articles.

Rape as a Catch Crop.

Professor Craig of Iowa says it is chiefly the use of rape as a catch crop affording succulence when other food crops are not available, that gives it its highest value. Under favorable conditions it is usually ready to feed in

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